State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II--NO. 37.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 11, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 557

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

F. M. MILLER, *W. C.*

S. E. PENLAND *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1¼ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1858. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

SENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,

New Goods,

New Goods,

New Goods,

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

D. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

W. G. Hardy, M. D. D. F. Summey, M. D.

DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY.

TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Office between new Drug Store and Gaines Deaver & Co

Asheville, June 13, 1850.—tf

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

POETRY.

Lily Rose—A Song.

BY S. N. BERRYHILL.

Tell me, darling Lily Rose,
Do you sometimes think of me,
When the twilight shadows close
Round your home in Tennessee?
Do you, when the sunset ray
Tips with gold the mountains blue,
Think of me, who far away,
Ne'er has ceased to think of you?

CHORUS—Lily Rose! Lily Rose!
Do you sometimes think of me
Far away in Tennessee,
Where the stately cedars grow,
And the limpid streamlets flow,
Over pebbles white as snow?

Do you miss me, Lily dear,
Now that Spring has come again?
Do you sometimes wish me near—
Weep to find your wish is vain?
Scent of pinks that drip with dew,
Song of bird, and hum of bee,
Always make me think of you—
Do they make you think of me?
Lily Rose! &c.

Have the morning-glories fair
Oped their tender eyes of blue
O'er the little window, where
Oft I caught a glimpse of you?
And our rose-bush, Lily love,
Tell me, is it blooming now,
As it bloomed the eve I wove
Garlands for your snowy brow?
Lily Rose! &c.

Vainly now the bright-eyed Spring
Robes in white the hawthorne tree;
Vainly now the zephyrs bring
Perfumes from the wood to me.
For my thoughts keep wandering still
Back toward the rising sun,
To the cottage on the hill,
Where your home is, dearest one.
Lily Rose! &c,

Think of me, then, Lily Rose,
In the morning's rosy dawn;
At the stilly evening's close,
When the dews fall on the lawn,
When the full moon bathes in light
Hill and stream, and shrub and tree,
Look out on the lovely night,
Lily Rose, and think of me.
Lily Rose! &c.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—A Western Editor recently offered his hat as a prize for the best poem on "the Freedom of the Press." His own Devil claimed the beaver for the following effusion:

Around her waist I put my arm,
She felt as soft as cake—
Said she O dear, what liberties
You printer men do take!"
Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some I guess,)
Can you say ought, my chick, against
The Freedom of the Press?

I kissed her some, I did, by gum,
She colored like a beet,
Upon my loving soul she looked
Just good enough to eat,
I gave her another buss, and then
Said she, "I do confess,
I rather, kinder, sorter like
The Freedom of the Press."

Opposition---Ad Valorem.

What it is and how it Would Work.

WHAT IT IS.

The scheme of ad valorem taxation as advocated by the opposition is thus set forth in their platform:

"1. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State, be called on the federal basis as early as praticable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Now it is clear that two modes of taxation are here presented: the ad valorem mode as to all property in the State and the system of discriminating taxes upon such things as are brough from abroad into this State to favor the "native products of our State" &c. Everything in the State according to the proposition is to be taxed *according to its* value, and such things as are brought from abroad are to be taxed differently; that is specifically and higher than property in the State.

This meaning is as clearly conveyed as the English language is capable of conveying any idea. The preamble to this resolution, places the meaning beyond controversy. It is as follows: "Whereas, great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of the State." Thus we see, all property is to "*contribute* its proportion towards the burdens of State." How is this to be done? By taxing according to its value, as set forth in the resolution. This is the exact language of the platform of the Opposition, and it gives no power to *exempt* anything from taxation.

That this may appear still clearer, we extract as follows from the proceedings of the convention, as reported in the Raleigh Register: "Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to take the vote on Ad Valorem, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters, as tin cups, plates, &c. Mr. Badger proposed a change in his amendment, which was accepted. The amendment of Mr. Turner, of Orange, was then adopted. Mr. Henry, of Bertie, then moved a re-consideration of the amendment, entering his protest against it. Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, seconded Mr. Henry. Mr. Rayner hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw it. The motion to consider prevailed: Not being withdrawn the amendment was rejected."

Thus from their own proceedings, it appears that the proposition of Mr. Turner to exempt from taxation such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c., was voted down.—It was done, two, with deliberation, Mr. Henry, offering his protest against the proposition.

This action shows beyond doubt, that the Convention intended to exempt nothing from taxation; for if such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c., are to be taxed, it is fair to presume that they would exempt nothing.

Some of the Opposition orators are now trying to make the people believe that *discrimination* means exemption in certain localities where a universal tax law is not popular, but this is arguing against the clear meaning of the English language and against the unequivocal action of the Convention.

Again; if further proof of the true meaning of the platform be wanted, we have it from the newspapers of the Opposition and their contributors.

The Raleigh Register of the 24th March has the following: "Again, plough horses and race horses will be taxed according to value. If the "poor man's" plough horses is valued at $100, and he has to pay a tax of one fourth of one per cent on it, he will simply pay 25 cents on his horse; while on the other hand, the "rich man's race horse," valued at $1,000 would be taxed $2,50.

The Greensboro' Patriot, of the 20th April, has the following: "Above we have stated what we understand to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that every species of property is to be taxed according to its value, not only land and negroes, but horses, cows, sheep and hogs, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to "discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of the citizens." This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West."

Now from these two leading papers of the Opposition, it clearly appears that the intention of the Opposition is to tax horses, cows, sheep and hogs if the people adopt their schemes and place them in power. In the last Legislature, Mr. Gorrel, an intelligent and leading member of the Opposition used the following language in a speech on this subject: "There is a large amount of furniture, plates, carriages, and buggies, wagons, carts, merchandize, bank stock, money at interest, &c. &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, but which would enter into the taxable property of the State, under the Ad valorem system of taxation."

Thus it appears that all farming tools, as well as furniture, wagons, carts, &c., are to be taxed under this system, according to Mr. Gorrell, a leading member of the Opposition party.

The Wilmington Herald, a leading Opposition paper has the following: "The Journal informs its readers, in yesterday's issue, that Ad Valorem means negroes shall be taxed according to their value. This is a new understanding of these two little Latin words. We have been laboring under the impression all along, that *ad valorem*, converted into English, means "according to value," and that Ad valorem taxation simply the levying of taxes upon *all* property, whether negroes, land or anything else, according to the value of said property."

A writer in the Raleigh Register of April 21st, under the signature of "Tin Cup" uses the following language. "But as I have before stated; we want no discriminations in the tax list, on the amount of property on which taxes are to be paid. We are willing and anxious, and claim the right to pay an ad valorem tax upon tin cups, pewter spoons, broken pots, chickens and eggs, and whatever else we possess. If we own fifty or a hundred dollars worth of plunder, we want to pay a fair ad valorem tax upon that amount of plunder. We are for ad valorem A to Z."

A writer in the Murfresboro' Southron, (a Opposition paper.) of the 26th April, under the signature of "Equality" uses the following language: "Since it must be remembered that in our section of the State, the principle business of yielding profit is the raising of stock, and that is the principle wealth of the people? shall this class of property owners, the raisers of horses, and cattle, and sheep, be exempted from taxation because the principle would require you to tax the farm horse or oxen? But why should the farm horse be exempt when the land which is tilled by him is taxed? * *

I am inclined to think that the prejudice against taxing this species of property will give way when our Eastern people come to think of our Western people as a nation of stock raisers."

These expositions of the platform of the Oppositon by their papers and writers, did not the platform itself, speak plainly on the subject, can leave no doubt but that their plan is to tax all kinds of property in the State, and that according to its value. Having showed what the ad valorem scheme of the Opposition is, we now propose to show

How it would work.

The proposition to tax every species of property belonging to our citizens, whether great or small, whether it be articles of necessity, indispensible to sustain life, or a mere luxury that may be dispensed with, is truly startling, and ought to be gravely considered before they adopt it.

The bare enumeration of all the articles of property owned by the citizens, would of itself be a matter of annoyance. Yet to be be taxed, they must be enumerated and valued.

We take the broad ground that this would be wrong. There are many articles of property that ought to be entirely free from taxation. Farming tools, necessary farming stock, household furniture, the working tools of a mechanic and all such things as are necessary to be brought into daily use in order to enable the citizen to gain a support for himself and his family, ought to be entirely exempt and free from taxation of any kind. Unless driven to it by imperious necessity, that government is a tyranny that imposes taxes upon such articles. No such necessity exists in North Carolina, and no such taxes ought to be imposed.

But it is said little negroes under twelve years old are exempt from taxation, and that they ought to be taxed. It is true they are exempt, because it is considered that under that age they are a charge and a burden upon the owner rather than a profit to him. When they got old enough to work and make something for the owner, they are taxed both for State and County purposes. But if little negroes are exempt, are not also many other kinds of property, such as horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, farming tools household and kitchen furniture, and a great variety of other articles of property?

The farmer who has no young negroes, has no right to complain that those belonging to his neighbor are not taxed so long as his own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., are not taxed. Some agree that little negroes, and those over fifty years of age are privileged property because they are not taxed. In this light, horses, cattle, and a hundred other articles belonging to our farmers may be considered as privileged property. There is a sound reason why they are privileged. Old negroes and young, that are a burden upon the owner rather than a profit to him, are privileged from taxation because they can yield no profit. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., are privileged because they are necessary to the maintenance of one's family.

But the great injustice of this ad valorem system lies in the fact that all property would be taxed according to its value. Luxuries and vices would be taxed as high, according to value, and no higher than necessaries.—For instance: a public billiard table worth $500, is now taxed $125—while a private table is taxed $25. Yet a tract of land worth $200 is only taxed one dollar. This is a just rule, because the land is absolutely necessary to sustain life and the billiard table is simply an article of luxury and may be dispensed with. If the ad valorem principels be applied to these items of property, the same amount of tax will be raised from each. The tract of land will pay as much as the billiard table, which will be more or less just as the Legislature may determine.

Again, every pack of playing cards worth some fifty cents, now sold, is taxed 35 cents—while a book or hat worth 50 cents only pays a quarter of a cent tax. If these articles be taxed according to value the book or the hat will be taxed as much as the playing cards, as they are of the same value. Now this would be manifestly wrong, for the cards are a vice and may be dispensed with, while the book and hat are necessaries which the people cannot do without. According to the present law all spiritous liquors brought from abroad are taxed 10 per cent—when sold here. If a merchant goes out of the State and brings in $100 worth of liquors and sell them here, he pays a tax of $10 into the State Treasury, and if at the same time he buys $100, worth of sugar and coffee he only pays a tax of fifty cents. This is manifestly right, because every person must have sugar and coffee, while every one can do without the spirits if he chooses. It would surely be a vicious law that would tax sugar and coffee just as high as liquor; and yet the ad valorem system of the opposition would do this, for their rule is to tax all property according to its value.

Again, the dirks and pistols worn upon persons are taxed, each $1,25, while the rifle and shot gun are not taxed at all. Does any one desire to have the rifle and shot gun, that are useful, taxed as high as the dirk or pistol worn upon the person which is not useful and may be applied to the most unlawful purposes? If he does then he ought to vote for this scheme of ad valorem for by that, all property is to be taxed according to value regardless of the uses to which it is applied.

A pleasure carriage worth $500, is now taxed $5, while $500 worth of wagons bears no tax at all. The first is a luxury and may be dispensed with, while the latter are necessary to the transaction of the business of the people and they cannot do without them. An ad valorem tax would place them both upon the same footing. The carriage would be taxed no higher than the wagons.

These illustrations could be extended much further, but those here given will serve to show the injustice of this ad valorem system of taxation.

There would be a great loss of revenue from this system. A large amount is now drawn from the high tax on luxuries and vices, which would greatly fall off if such articles are taxed no higher on the value than other property.

From the Comptroller's report we obtain the following facts, showing the amount of revenue derived from the articles named:

TABLE.

Pleasure Carriages, yield,	$19,113 50
Gold Headed canes, yield.	94 50
Silver Headed canes, yield,	59 75
Gold and Silver plate, yield,	1,501 08
Watches, yield,	12,259 61
Harps, yield,	35 00
Pianos, yield,	3,266, 65
Dirks and Pistols, yield,	2,713 36
Playing Cards, yield,	624 95
Retailers, yield,	11,190 00
Liquors, yield,	4,159 43
Circus Companies, yield,	5,435 00
Dancers, Singers, &c., yield,	1,025 00
Bowling Alleys, yield,	1,040 00
Billiard Tables yield,	5,905 00
Doctors, Lawyers, &c., yield,	13,627 95
Pedlars, yield,	1,930 00
Daguereotypists, yield,	420 00
Lightening Rod men, yield,	277 50
	$81,678 85

Thus it will be seen that eighty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-five cents of our present revenue is derived from a tax upon privileges, and property in the nature of luxuries and vices. This sum will exceed $100,000 when other portions of the revenue law come in force that were not in operation during the past year. Taxes on the foregoing items are much higher than those on property classing as necessaries. For instance billiard tables worth $500 are taxed $125 each, while land of the same value is taxed only $1, and such is the case to a greater or less extent with all the items above named.

Now if these items be taxed according to value simply, some will be altogether exempt, as lawyers and doctors, while all others will be greatly reduced. The whole amount of revenue that would be derived from them on the ad valorem principle would not exceed ten or twelve thousand dollars—which would leave a loss of some seventy thousand dollars to be made up from all other property, this included—land, negroes, horses, cattle, hogs and all other property would necessarily bear its share of this loss under the ad valorem principle.

Is it possible that any one can cast his eye over the foregoing list and say that the items there named should be taxed no higher than land, negroes, horses, hogs and property of a useful and necessary kind?

Our revenue law is certainly far from being perfect, and all the items named in the foregoing list may not be justly taxed, but the law may be amended, as experience dictates, without a resort to the ad valorem system.—Such a system carried out as proposed by the opposition party would work neither equality or justice, but would be a grinding oppression upon all legitimate and useful industry.

No wise government will ever adopt a system of taxation that will place articles that are necessary and useful upon the same footing with mere luxuries and things in the nature of vices, and such as lead to idleness.

General Jackson has left some sound advice upon this subject which we quote, as we doubt not it will have its due weight with all who reverence his character and venerate his memory. In his last message to Congress he gave the following advice to the members.

"In reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government, your particular attention is invited to those articles which constitute the necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute."

Here is the most unequivocal term, does Andrew Jackson pronounce against this system of ad valorem taxation—the rule of taxing every kind of property, according to its value—and recommends the principle of exempting necessaries.

Those who remember the fidelity of this great man to his country, and the best interests of her citizens, in every situation in which he was placed, will hesitate long before they reject his most salutary advice. He recommended that salt should not be taxed, yet this new scheme of ad valorem would tax it just as high upon the value as foreign whiskey brought into the State for sale. In this article we have shown what the opposition party design by their proposed ad valorem system and how that system would affect the interests of the people. Not the least objectionable feature it presents is that it must be procured, if at all by an amendment of the Constitution of the State, and the abrogation of a solemn compromise between the East and the West, entered into by our wisest men, to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two sections. It had that effect. Since the Convention of 1835, there has been no strife between the East and the West. The interest of both sections have prospered by the amity and good feeling brought about by that compromise. Remove the cause and the effect will cease. Destroy the compromise that gave rise to this good feeling and the old sectional feuds will be renewed. And amid these feuds the material progress now making by both sections in their varied improvements will be checked and perhaps materially so. We do think that the people of both sections will reject a proposition calculated to work injury to all, and that promises so little good.

Wellington and Washington.

The history of latter times, indeed of our own country, affords a contrast to the failings and the vices which we have been viewing, and the contemplation of which may well excite sorrow for the great genius which they perverted, and abhorance of the mischievous useses to which they turned it. Of our own illustrious captain and statesman, who defeated all Napoleon's Marshalls in the cause of his country and her allies, and who ended by overcoming Napoleon himself, it might not be fit to speak in this way; because though no one can have the least doubt how he would have acted in a like position, yet he never had the opportunity of declining an assumption of power beyond the law. But in Washington we may contemplate every excellence, military and civil, applied to the service of his country and of mankind—a triumphant warrior, unshaken in confidence when the most sanguine had a right to despair, a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried—directing the formation a new Government for a great people, the first time so vast an experiment had ever been tried by man—voluntarily and unostentatiously retiring from supreme power with the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, that the right of men might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.—*Lord Brougham.*

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

W. M. HARDY, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance

☞ Mr. H. K. Rhea *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

Democratic Republican Ticket!

For President,
HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

—o—

For Vice-President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN.

ELECTORS
For President & Vice-President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

DISTRICTS:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool.—The Discussion in Asheville.

The gubernatorial candidates, Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool addressed the people at this place, on the 3rd. inst. As the positions assumed by them are already familiar to our readers, from published accounts of former discussions, we need not present more than a very brief summary of some of the more essential points of controversy.

Mr. Pool made the opening speech. He proceeded at once to exhibit his only stock in trade—"*ad valorem.*" He used the usual arguments to show that negroes were not taxed high enough, and should be taxed more. Except the negro tax, he pointed out, we believe, only one objection to the present revenue bill, that he seemed to think worth urging—that on all salaries of over $500—commonly known as the tax on lawyers, doctors and professional men, but which Mr. Pool chose to consider as applying to an immense, imaginary number of laboring men, who make over $500 a year!

We listened particularly to find out, if the Opposition candidate would deny that the system he proposed would lower the tax upon luxuries and upon the dividends and profits of the capitalist, and put only the same tax upon them as on land and other useful property. *He did not deny this.* While he denounced any charge that he was for taxing tin cups, goose eggs or plough horses, as false even *he* could not, and did not, so far as we could hear, deny this plain doctrine of his platform. It seems then that his principles carried out are to make the State lose one third of its revenue, derived from the taxes on luxuries, bank stock, &c., in order to raise a *little more* on the negroes!

On railroads he defended himself for voting against "Avery's bill" in 1856-'7, and for voting with Gen. Dockery to strike out the appropriation of $1,200,000, on the excuse that the company *now* are about to make the road without that aid, and the money can now be used for further extension! Certainly a very reasonable excuse. That is, he refused aid to the road which, if granted, would have had the cars now running west of the Blue Ridge, the expectation that we would be able to get on without it! He also gave as his reason for voting against the amendment that Western men got Dockery to offer, granting money to begin the road west of the Blue Ridge, that he knew Dockery to be an enemy to the bill!—Abem!—We submit these excuses to our readers without comment.

He also said he had voted every thing asked for the French Broad road. The *Journal* shows this not to be true. He refused to vote for taking off the restrictions, which was "everything" to the success of the road. (N. B. We are not surprised to learn that west of here, where hostility to the French Broad road is popular, he came out flat-footed *against* taking off the restrictions. We ask our fellow citizens of those counties to compare what he said *there*, with his declarations *here.*

Gov. Ellis in his reply, showed how it was not true, as argued so fluently by the Opposition, that the slaves were lightly taxed, but showed that on the contrary, the same number of blacks paid more than three times as much poll tax as an equal number of whites, and, that considering that the present arrangements is in pursuance of a solemn compromise, inserted as part of a compromise clamorously demanded by Western men, it was worth while to think twice over the matter before agitating for change.

But the Governor went on to show in a most able and caustic argument, that this change in negro taxation is not the issue presented by the opposition. That the leading feature of that platform is, first the absurd and unjust change, to vastly reduce the tax on luxuries and vices, and on the higher profits of capital; that this great reduction amounting to more than a third of the revenue, would have to be made up *somewhere*, and showed by reading the arguments of the leading papers, and declarations of leading men of the Opposition, that the way they proposed making it up, is, (the only way indeed left,) to tax farm stock and implements, and the necessaries of life not now taxed.—We never heard an abler or a clearer argument. This great deficiency would certainly have to be made up somewhere. Even if slaves were taxed to death, enough could not be made out of them. It must then be made out of the only large valuable property not now taxed, viz: stock, crops, &c., and the leading Eastern Opdositionists are boldly pointing to the goods and chattels of this Western "*section of stock raisers,*" as the source whence the money is to come. After leaving both sides we concluded we would rather get our revenue by letting luxuries, &c., pay their fair proportion, and exempt our cattle, sheep and hogs as heretofore.

The Governor did not need to defend *himself* on Railroads, or proclaim himself our friend there. We knew that before he told us. It was sufficient for him to remind us, that he drafted the charter of the North Carolina Railroad with his own hand; that he has always advocated a general and liberal system for the whole State, and had battled for our Western extensions even more zealously, if possible, than Mr. Pool against them. We need not tell those who know him, that he riddled in a scorching manner, Mr. Pool's rediculous excuses for his votes against giving our works the aid they, in fairness and justice were entitled to.

The Governor made a most happy impression. Never, we think, have we known a speech produce more effect on public opinion. The falsehoods and absurdity of this vaunted "ad valorem" question, were exposed in a most masterly manner, that produced an overwhelming effect. Our people are delighted. We say to our brethren elsewhere—all right!—you do your part. This section is "right side up."

☞ In the discussions at Waynesville, Webster and Franklin, Mr. Pool declared himself in favor of extending the Western N. C. Railroad through the western counties to Ducktown, and opposed to making any appropriation for the French Broad route, and at Franklin declared that he was opposed to releasing the restrictions on the French Broad charter until after the road to Ducktown was finished. Said he had expressed these sentiments in writing to Mr. N. W. Woodfin in reply to written questions propounded to him by that gentleman, and he supposed Mr. W. would publish them.

He then commented upon the superior advantages of the Ducktown route, and said the Eastern members would never vote for both routes. He then called upon Gov. Ellis to tell the people what his position was upon this subject—that the Gov. had not remained in Asheville as he had done to give answers to the questions of Mr. Woodfin:

Gov. Ellis replied that he had no difficulty in answering the questions of Mr. Woodfin or any one else upon questions of a public nature, and should proceed there to answer them fully and freely as communicated to him by his competitors, for he had not seen Mr. Woodfin's written questions. He would remark in advance however, that if Mr. Pool had answered Mr. Woodfin's written questions as he then stated, that answer did not tally in all respects with Mr. Pool's public answer before the people of Buncombe to Mr. Woodfins verbal questions, for he then said in the hearing of the people of the French Broad that he did not know of anything he would not be willing to do for that route.

It seemed now he was unwilling to do any thing, but on the contrary was contributing to the antagonism of feeling between the Western section and the people of the French Broad valley. Gov. E. said he would do nothing to excite or increase any such hostile feelings. That he thought such feelings had been the main cause, or one of the main causes of the West failing to get what she desired for her public works at the last Legislature. So far as in his power lay, he would pour oil on the troubled waters and appeal to the whole West to unite together in a spirit of compromise, as he felt sure without such union neither sections could have their wishes satisfied in this respect.

He did not believe that any antagonism of interest really existed between these two sections, and consequently there was no obstacle to such compromise.

Gov. Ellis then stated explicitly that he was in favor of extending the road through Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee to Ducktown, and of doing it at once without the least possible delay. At the same time he was in favor of making an appropriation to extend the road down the French Broad to Paint Rock, to meet the Tennessee roads at that point. That this would be another valuable feeder to the main line of road, and would bring produce and travel to it from Kentucky, Ohio and the North West. That while he stood before the people of the counties west of the French Broad to advocate their interests, he would not say that he would overlook the interests of the people of the French Broad Valley; and he presumed that if he told them—the people of the West, that he came to advocate their interests, and no one elses, they would place but little reliance upon such a promise, that while the interests of the people west of the French Broad were dear to him, those of the people of that valley were equally so, and they should not be neglected so far as any efforts of his were concerned. In reply to Mr. Pools assertion that Eastern members would not vote for both connections: Gov. E. said his competitor was mistaken. It was true if they sent such rail-road men to the Legislature as Mr. Pool had shown himself to be while there, they would not vote for both, nor even one route, for that gentleman had voted against all Railroad bills having money in them while a member, but fortunately for the West all Eastern men do not vote as that gentleman did. He thought it would be very unwise in the State to go into the heavy expense of tunneling the Blue Ridge unless all the people of the West were to be accommodated; and besides, the road east of the mountains could carry off all the freight that two roads west of the Ridge could bring to it, and on that account good policy required both connections built. He thought all true railroadmen in the East would take this view of the subject and would so far accommodating all of our people in the West, especially when this could be done by a very small additional appropriation. After laboring so long and expending so much money to build up a system of Railroads in our State he was unwilling to stop short of completing the great work, and he thought others would take the same view of the subject.

Mr. Pool had certainly in his speeches led the people of the French Broad valley to think that he was favorable to their interests as well as to those of others, but this was for them to determine.

Mr. Pool then asked Gov. Ellis if in case there was a balance left after completing the Western Extension to the French Broad if he would go for dividing that balance between the two western routes in case both should not get appropriations from the Legislature. Gov. E. replied that there would be nothing to divide, and of course no division—that there would be needed some million of dollars more than was at present appropriated, and he went for this appropriation at once. A division between the two without further appropriation would leave both roads incomplete, and his object was to complete both. He felt very sure the Legislature would not undertake one foot of either route without at the same time providing for its completion. If both are undertaken of course provision will be made for the completion of both, as the great object would be after accommodating our own people to get produce from the South West and North west, in order to sustain our chain of roads to the sea-board. His position was distinctly to unite the people west of the Ridge, as such union was indispensable to the successful completion of our system of works. All of our people are tax payers, whether they live west of the French Broad or in that Valley—all contribute alike to the construction of our Railroads, and all were alike entitled to the consideration of the Legislature. That he was Governor as well of one of these people as the other, and felt as much bound to care for the interests of the one as the other and should do so to the best of his ability without pandering to a sectional jealousy that has unfortunately grown up among them.—He wished to see harmony and union take the place of such jealousies.

Mr. Pool said he had voted for no appropriations to western roads, because none had been asked while a member of the Legislature.—That Gov. Ellis' plan would amount to log-rolling, and the Eastern people would not sanction it.

Special Court.

For several years past, owing to the crowded and accumulating Superior Court docket of this County, it has been customary to hold a special term of one or two weeks for the purpose of clearing up the docket. But unfortunately the time appointed has been during the pendency of some election, generally in the month of July, and owing to this fact and to the additional one that the principal members of the bar from other counties are usually candidates themselves, or actively engaged in the contest; scarcely anything is ever done. At the special term last year, in a docket numbering over an hundred cases, only a few were tried. A special term was also appointed for this year, and the second week of the term is now in progress. Last week not a single case was disposed of, and very little progress has been made and probably will be made the present week. This is all wrong. The fact is, the special term should be held at times when there are no elections pending, and the ends of justice would be much better subserved.

☞ We call especial attention to Hon. J. P. Jordan's letter of last, which we publish in another column, and our readers will find the statement made in Mr. Jordan's former communication, fully sustained by certificates of the most reliable gentleman in that section of the State.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the "Buncombe Riflemen," held in the Court-House in this place on the 4th. inst., on motion the Captain appointed James A. Patton, Jno. G. Hardy and H. E. Colton a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the company in consequence of the death of their young comrade, W. F. Roberts.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we have heard with profound sorrow of the death of our comrade, Wm. F Roberts, a member of this company from its earliest organization, and whereas we deem it due to our feelings to make some public demonstration of the deep seated grief, which we all feel in consequence of so mournful an event. We do therefore resolve:

1st. That in the decease of our late friend, W. F. Roberts, the "Buncombe Riflemen" have lost a valuable and esteemed member, and society at large a young man, whose ripening virtues bid fair to make him one of its brightest ornaments.

2nd. That as individuals, whom a long train of pleasant remembrances, link to the dead, we feel a sorrow that language can poorly express, and take a melancholy pleasure in attesting the kindness, courtesy and good feeling, which has made the memory of our deceased friend one of those which time cannot eradicate, but only hallow.

3rd. That the company parade at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon in front of the Court House, in full uniform, and with their side-arms, wearing the usual badge of mourning, and march thence to the residence of the parents of the deceased to accompany all that is mortal of our departed friend to their last resting place.

4th. That a blank page in our minute book be inscribed to his memory,—that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to whom we tender our warmest sympathies, and that our village papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Wm. H. Hardy,—Secretary.
W. W. McDowell,—Captain.

FOR THE "NEWS."

Tell it All.

We are pleased to learn that A. S. Merriman, Esq., has declared himself a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Merriman is in favor of removing the restriction which now exists in our State Constitution so that slaves may be taxed according to value as land and other property is liable to be taxed.—*Advocate.*

Why would not the "Advocate" go on and state Mr. Merriman's *whole position?* Has not the *Advocate* known for some time that Mr. Merriman has declared more than once that ad valorem taxation was worthless to the West, *without a change in the basis of Representation.*

Because by increasing the tax upon the slaves of the East, the representation of that section would be proportionably increased in the Senate, until that part of the State west of the Yadkin river would probably have not more than 10 out of 50 Senators. This was notoriously Mr. Merriman's position before he became a candidate. Now we suppose he will have to swallow it, and oppose a change in the basis of Representation, since Mr. Pool and Col. Gaither have said he *must* do so.

☞ We regret our inability to publish in this week's issue of the "News," Prof. Guyot's interesting communication in regard to the measurement of the mountains of Western North Carolina. It shall appear in our next.

☞ We re-publish this week, at the request of many of our new subscribers, the capital article on "Ad Valorem," which we published one or two weeks since, and for which we are indebted to the Dem. Press.

☞ Marcus Erwin, Esq., is a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next General Assembly. We have now in the field three candidates for that position, viz: Messrs. Erwin, Candler and Edney.

The London Morning Chronicle.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in chronicling the reported death of the London *Morning Chronicle* says:

So winds up a journal in which Fox and Sheridan and Burke have written; in which Byron published some of his political poems; in which Moore's cleverest squibs found their way into print; in which Campbell attempted to write politics; in which Mackintosh used to fulminate against the tories before he accepted place, pension and title from them; in which Lord Campbell used to write theatrical articles before Hazliitt had assumed the chair of dramatic criticism; in which Haydon, the painter, used to discuss High Art, and always wind up by attacking the Royal Academy; in which Macaulay inserted many leading articles to back up the whig party; in which William Godwin had vindicated the Rights of Man; in which Leigh Hunt had written prose as musical as his verse; in which J. P. Collier reigned supreme, as theatrical critic, during the twenty years next after Hazlitt's death; in which Allen Cunningham had written largely upon the current literature of the day; in which Talfourd had made his first essay in authorship; in which George Hogarth (Dickens' father-in-law,) had held undisputed sway, for years as musical critic—and in which Charles Dickens made his *debut* as "Boz."

[From the Democratic Pioneer.]

A CARD.

Hertford, June 23, 1860.

My attention having been called to what apparently is an editorial in the E. City State of Saturday, 16th June—I say what is apparently an editorial, because of its authorship being somewhat in mystery—and having also heard that John Pool denounces the letter to Mr. Johnson, in relation to his course while a candidate in 1856, as false, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself to send for publication the following certificates. I did not expect anything better from Pool, because of his known character for trickery and subterfuge.

As to my character I have but little to say, knowing the character of the man who subsists by the charity of Pool, I might have expected such low vulgar abuse. I never had but one man to abuse me before, that I now remember, and he had been whipped at the whipping-post. I could not expect less of the writer of this scurrilous piece, and I undertake to say if you will examine his back, you will find the scars of the cow hide still visible—I am sometimes a shrewed guesser—mark the prediction!

As to Pool, he and I can settle our matter very shortly, and my frinds will have no fear of the rusult. If he is not the author, I have ample testimony to satisfy me he paid 30 pieces of silver for its insertion.

I can get a hat full of certificates to the same effect as those I herewith submit, but these will fasten upon some one the infamous falsehood. It will be perceived that the certificates are to the facts of my letter. I did not desire anything more and the personal statement of Mr. Perry was objected to by me, he represented this county in 1834–'5 in the Legislature, and is, as well as the others of irreproachable character, of independent means and is no wise related to me. Jos. F. Newby is the brother of the representative from this county. I have other certificates in my possession.

J. PARKER JORDAN.

I have seen an attack made upon J. P. Jordan in the "E. City, State" of the 15th June which by implication attempts to deny the statement of Mr. Jordan in his letter to Mr. Johnson.

I feel it a duty I owe Mr. Jordan to state, that I have read the letter of his to Johnson, and I endorse every word of that letter, and it is useless for Pool to deny the facts stated. Mr. Pool in my presence declared time and again, he would not if elected vote for any Western measures requiring an appropriation of public money denounced Mr. Jordan in unmeasured terms for so doing and held him up to ridicule. I was the democratic candidate that year for this county and Mr. Pool inquired of me if I endorsed Mr. Jordan's votes. I heard all the speeches made in this county but one, and this was Mr. Pool's position in each one. I also distinctly remember that he intimated once Mr. Jordan voted for these measures to obtain a Judgeship. Mr. Jordan replied to that, that no man suspected another until he himself had crossed that line which separates honesty from dishonesty and I am sure Mr. Pool never alluded to the subject again in my presence.

With regard to Mr. Jordan's position in society. I shall add upon my own responsibilities that I have known Mr. Jordan from boyhood, he has made his way up to distinction, spite of opposition is above suspicion and stands above the mean attempts of the pups of party to injure him.

JOSIAH PERRY.

Mr. Jordan called upon us to give our recollection of Pool's course in the canvass with Jordan in 1856.

We cheerfully certify that we heard Mr. Pool and Jordan upon several occasions—And we know the burden of Mr. Pool's speeches was to denounce Mr. Jordan for the Western Rail Road votes; and for Allegany County. Mr. Pool was very bitter and pledged himself to vote against all such measures if elected.

We were both then Old Line Whigs, and voted for Mr. Pool then and stood by him, and I B. J. Shannonhouse further say that I am still an Old Line Whig.

B. J. SHANNONHOUSE.
JOS. F. NEWBY.

I hereby certify that I heard Pool and Jordan at Newby's Bridge in 1856, in the discussion as candidates of their respective parties, and I know Mr. Pool denounced Mr. Jordan for his Western Rail Road votes in unmeasured terms; and declared he would not have voted for any of the measures West, Mr. Jordan voted for; and if elected pledged himself to oppose every Rail Road West, with an appropiation of public money and any attempt to make a new County.

H. H. SMALL.

J. P. Jordan having called upon me to state what Mr. John Pool's position was when he and Pool where the candidates of their respective parties for a seat in the Senate for this State in 1856.

I hereby certify that I heard the discussion between Jordan and Pool, at several places in the County of Perquimons, and I distinctly recollect the position Mr. Pool occupied in relation to the Rail Road West. And I know that upon each occasion Mr. Pool declared himself opposed to the Western Rail Roads, and denounced Mr. Jordan in unmeasured terms for his votes, for Allegany County—the million of dollars for the Central Road, also by votes for the Western extension and Wilmington and Rutherford Road, the State in this instance merely endorsing the bonds; and Mr. Pool went further and said if elected he would not vote for any of these measures with an appropriation and would not have voted for them if he had been in the Legislature when Mr. Jordan was.

Mr. Jordan justified his votes, and said if he had to vote over again, he would vote as he had done.

A. J. OWNLEY.

☞ A young lady recently remarked that she could not understand what her brother Georga Henry saw in the girls that he liked them so well; and that for her part she would not give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls.

☞ The records of life run thus: Man creeps into childhood—bounds into youth—sobers into manhood—softens into age—totters into second childhood, and stumbles into the cradle prepared for him.

[From the Blairsville (Pa.) Record, June 20.]

Another Outrage.

It appears our usually quiet and orderly borough was the scene of a most violent and disgraceful riot last night, the whole particulars of which we have not time to collate and particularize, as we are about going to press. It appears that six men, slaves had left their masters in Hampshire county, Va. R. H. Patterson, of Springfield, Va., who has been constable for a number of years, together with another person whose name we do not remember, were dispatched after the fugitives, and traced them to a point near Johnstown, in Cambria county. Mr. Patterson received a despatch from Ebensburg, stating that the fugitives had made their way to this place, and he came here on Monday, stopped at the Market House, and made such exploration about town as satisfied him the fugitives were not in this place, and intended leaving for Johnstown on this (Tuesday) morning. Last night near ten o'clock, on coming down street to his hotel, in company with another person, and not far distant from it, he was attacked by a band of negroes who asked him a question or two about his business, but almost instantly knocked him down. Amidst kicks and blows he recovered and was knocked down several times. One of the ringleaders, as he believes, cried out not to kill him, and pushed some of the other darkies off. About this time constable Wilkinson interfered and assisted in his release. Mr. Patterson had no arms or missile of any kind to protect himself, and in his struggle his coat and vest were torn to pieces. Mr. Patterson is badly cut in several places about the head, and his body in other parts much bruised, but his wounds are not considered dangerous. It appears evident that some of the wounds were produced by a slung shot or some other effective missile. The other person, when assailed, made his way towards the hotel—was struck several times with what he supposed to be a slung-shot, but escaped without injury. As he reached the hotel door a person jumped in between him and the assailant, enabling him to make his escape. It is supposed there were not less than fifty persons looking with apparent complaisance on this barbarous and inhuman tragedy, many of whom would have the world believe they are quite intelligent and respectable characters. We have only time and space to say that officers of the law were present, whose duty is to maintain the public peace, and we expect to see those darkies and those who countenance them brought to condign punishment.

Calculating the Chances.

The Boston *Courier*, an able and high-toned journal, gives the following as the results claimed by the political leaders, of the four great parties now in the field.

Breckinridge—Pennsylvania, 27; New Jersey 7; California and Oregon, 7; Virginia, 15; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Florida, 3; Kentucky, 12; Alabama, 9; Mississpi, 7; Texas and Arkansas 4 each, 8—113.

For Mr. Bell—Maryland, 8; Tennessee, 12; North Carolina, 10; Rhode Island, 4; Louisiana, 6; Delaware, 3; Massachusetts, 13—56.

For Mr. Lincoln—Michigan 6; New York, 35; Vermont, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Maine, 8—59.

For Mr. Douglas—Illinois, 11: Ohio 23; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 5 Connecticut, 6—49.

Doubtful States—Indiana, 13; Missouri, 9, and Minnesota, 3—25.

Upon which the *Courier* thus comments: Mr. Breckinridge's friends will, in all probability, surrender the entire Northwest to Mr. Douglas, and in return for his concession, Mr. Douglas will aid Mr. Breckinridge in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Should Mr. Douglas carry Michigan, and his friends claim that State for him, Mr. Lincoln's vote will be cut down to 53; and this would throw him out of the House. But it should be borne in mind all the time, that New York has been rendered quite doubtful in consequence of the defeat of Mr. Seward through treachery; and aside from this cause of dissatisfaction, the Whigs and Americans hold the balance of power in that State.

"At last last election, the only candidates who were chosen to office were those who were supported by the minority party, showing that neither the Democrats nor Republicans singly had enough to carry the State. Thus, then, after the loss of New York, Mr. Lincoln's whole vote would *only* be 18. We know that his friends claim Massachusetts for him; but even with this State (which would swell his appregate vote to 31) he cannot get into the House of Representatives. Should the battle be fought then in the order indicated, Mr. Lincoln will be wofully beaten. We do not see any hope for him, according to this showing, in this campaign before us."

We hope the calculation so far as placing the black republican's chance for election out of the question, may prove true.

Mr. Miller Resigns.

We find the following in the Raleigh *Press*, of Saturday, and, with that paper we regret that Mr. Miller should feel it to be his duty to decline:

MR. MILLER'S LETTER.

Raleigh, June 27th, 1860.

Dear Sir:—It is due the Democratic voters of this District, that I should decline acting longer as a candidate for Elector.—Two Conventions assembled in Baltimore, each claiming to represent the nationality of the Democratic Party and nominated different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

In view of this fact, it is proper that the Democrats of the District should have an opportunity to declare their opinions, and preferences, on the matters of conflict and difference, between the two Conventions, and to select some one as a candidate for Elector, who may concur fully in the views and wishes entertained by the majority. I do not intend that they shall be embarrassed by my remaining in a position, to which I was appointed, when there was a state of things differing, very materially, from that which now exists.

With sentiments of high regard,
Your friend, and Obed't Servant,
H. W. MILLER.

Henry G. Williams, Esq., Chair. Ex. Committee.—*Rough Notes.*

An Exciting Scene with Mr. Rarey.

The most exciting scene we ever witnessed was what we may fairly call a mortal combat between man and the horse. A powerful and most beautiful thorough bred stallion was introduced into the arena. The horse looked round the audience, stood on his hind legs, ploughed up the ground, and presented the most vivid picture of a wild and irreclaimable beast. He literally roared in fury, and kicked out of pure viciousness. He snapped at the spectators, snapped at the groom and Mr. Rarey, and actually bit his own flesh severely in his passion. He tore to pieces every strap which was placed upon him, hurling the groom, who had come to Mr. Rarey's assistance, ignominiously the whole length of the arena. At one time the horse broke clear away from all, and stood for a moment as a conscious victor in the midst of the excited audience.

Mr. Dycer and Mr. Farrell both came to Mr. Rarey's help, but they were utterly unable to hold the animal. He scattered every man and everything around him like chaff. He was bathed in a white foam, and sending up rolling clouds of vapor from his body.—At one moment he tossed up the straw wildly, at another he sent the strong barriers flying in all directions, and for some time he stood the complete personification of diabieris alone in the arena, roaring furiously, and tearing at the barriers with his teeth. Mr. Rarey, having washed his hands and rested for a few minutes, again ventured to approach him. Then began a contest such as no one who witnessed it can ever forget. It was a struggle of art and tact against an overwhelming strength. Whoever saw that combat could never be skeptical as to the wonderful power of Mr. Rarey. For fully an hour the battle, for it was nothing else, continued; now the man had gained the victory, now the horse; and the animal, touching the earth, seemed to derive fresh strength from every fall. At last Mr. Rarey extemporized a strap from the fragments of the broken bridle, and had gained his first step to conquest; still the horse fought furiously, rising in the air, and plunging in all directions, endeavoring to bite his assailant or trample him down. It gave one some idea of the animating scenes of the Roman amphitheatre to see a compact, slight, but sinewy man confronting so furious and vicious an animal. A long struggle ensued, but eventually the horse was fairly beaten out, and lay down panting and thoroughly subdued.—*Irish Times.*

☞ South Carolina has one man at least who is not only an honor to the State and to the South, but to the whole country. That man is Chief Justice Belton O'Neall. He is unique. For many years we have frequently observed his name in the journals of South Carolina and other States, but never in connection with party politics as such. Though possessing abilities of the first order, he makes no pretensions and deems nothing beneath him by which he can elevate the character of his fellow citizens, and promote public and private virtues, honesty, peace, and good order. He is never idle. He keeps his tongue and his pen perpetually employed, and their objects is to make men better, purer, more united and more prosperous and happy. Whenever he goes into a little country village, he calls the villagers around him and addresses them in favor of public and private morals, industry, and temperance; and if there is a village paper, forthwith he sits down and pens a communication to it in advocacy of the same noble and glorious and really useful objects. He does not consider it beneath his dignity as Chief Justice of the State to do so. Nor does he affect modesty and use anonyms.—He invariably signs his name in full to every letter he writes. He pleads for the cultivation of all those great qualities of the heart that distinguish man from the brute, and elevates him in the scale of intelligence. He considers these absolutely essential to the maintenance of our free institutions, to our prosperity, strength, unity and happiness.—He does not content himself with merely giving this as his opinion. He loses no opportunity to give these ideas vital force, to make them living active entities, to spread them abroad through every portion of the country. They are the burden of his thoughts, the objects of his ceaseless efforts. He inculcates them upon the high and low, upon the ignorant and the learned alike, upon all occasions and under all proper circumstances from the bench, by his own example, by oral addresses to his fellow citizens and by his pen through the village and city press. He is a sort of modern Washington, and has, we think, make that great character his model. We know of no man in this country who appears more anxious to advance the real interests of his fellow citizens of the whole country, or who labors to do it. His style is simple and unpretending but he has the courage of a Spartan, and utters calmly and firmly sentiments that cut to the quick the drunken, gambling, thieving politicians that seem to have almost taken possession of the government of this country.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A Safe Condition.

An American sloop of war had put into an English port, and the Lieutenant went ashore to reconnoitre. In the course of his travels, he encountered a tavern, where a number of British officers were carousing.—They at once recognized the Lieutenant's nationality by his dress, and resolved to amuse themselves by bullying him.

"Well, comrade," says one, "you belong to the United States, I see."

"Right," was the answer.

"Now, what would you do to a man who should say that your navy did not contain an officer fit for a gun boat?" continued the Enlishman.

"I would blow his brains out!" replied the Lieutenant, with great coolness.

There was silence among her Majesty's servants for a moment; but finally one of them, more muddled than the rest, managed to stammer out:

"W—well, Yankee, I say it!"

The American walked to his side, and replied calmly:

"It's lucky for you, shipmate, that you have no brains to blow out!"

Struck by the dignity of the answer, the offender at once apologized, and our hero was invited to join the mess.

Last Three Days Before Marriage.

The following, says the St. Louis *Republican*, is an extract from a letter received some months since by a gentleman in this city, from a college-mate in Alabama. The experiences it records may be appreciated by those who have similarly situated:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 1, 1859.

DEAR H.: If this ever reaches you, without a P. S. to the contrary, you may not only draw an inference, but know that I am a married man. This letter is to be kept open till late Thursday evening. * * * * You see that my engagement of sixteen months is about to terminate. During that time I have looked forward to the day of its consummation as one of the happiest of my life That all of my anticipations may be realized, and never a regret for the act, is my sincere prayer.

Up to this time I have experienced no perturbations—calm and collected as an ocean without a breeze.

Love, H., is a curious *substance*. It loomed up to my mind similar to mathematics; that is, it is incomprehensible. But all of my collegiate acquaintances even Professor Stewart, will allow me the talent of having a way about me that makes me stand higher in love than in mathematics.

Nov. 2.—Slept only tolerably last night. Headache—pulse 90—some nervous excitement. Breakfasted on half biscut and cup of coffee. Dined moderately. No supper.

Upon the whole, a discriminating person might surmise an approaching crisis. I feel like I am dissolving; in fact, I feel decidedly curious. There is something in it, after all. Good night. To-morrow, and to morrow—oh, me! Such is life!

Nov. 3.—Rose very much exhausted—scarcely any rest, and that little very much disturbed by little hands, heaving bosoms and sweet lips. No appetite—pulse 100—head, symptoms rather alarming. A pensive sadness seems to be stealing o'er me.

Dined on a little soup, which did not do so well. Nervousness increasing—pulse 125—a clammy prespiration setting upon the forehead—breathing like sighs—a collapse feared. Symptoms unmistakable of the near arrival of the looked for crisis.

3 o'clock p. m.—No better.

3 1-2 o'clock p. m.—Same. Tub of warm water ordered, to see whether its warmth would bring about reaction.

4 1-2 p. m.—Dressed. Horses ordered to be harnessed. Some improvement. Brandy ordered every half hour to support the *vis naturæ melicatrix*, in order to make "Richard himself again."

5 1-2 p. m.—I am ready to take my seat in the buggy. Think of it, a married man in two hours! Hail Columbia! I am about to bid farewell to this vain world. May my shadows never grow less. My company is hurrying me, but knowing that "nothing can be did" until I am "thar," I will take my time. "Richard's himself again. I hope he will not faint by the wayside. Good bye. Write soon. As ever. L. C. W.

Dreadful Hail Storm.

One of the most terrible hail storms that has ever been witnessed in this section of the country passed over the Southern portion of Mecklenburg on the 19th inst. It extended through the neighborhoods of Steel Creek, Sharon Providence, &c., and we are not informed how much further. Two clouds arose, one in the east, the other in the southwest, rolling and curling in frighful shapes until they met, a little to the south of Charlotte; the wind giving the rain and hailstones a whirling motion. We learn that many of the stones measured *eight inches* in circumference, and in some places covered the ground to the depth of several inches. The storm made a clean sweep of growing crops along its path, literally stripping the cotton stalks and beating into the earth corn, wheat, oats, syrup cane, &c., and pealing the bark from fruit trees; in fact, destroying, at one fell swoop, the hopes of the farmers for the current year. It is especially distressing to the poorer class of persons who were almost entirely dependent upon their little crops for a living; a successful re-planting being very doubtful, unless we have very good seasons and a late fall. We trust that not many are in this condition. The feelings of one gentleman found relief in tears as he described to us the destruction of his crop and his prospects. But the same hand that guides the storm, feeds the young eagles upon the clefts of the rock, and sendeth bread to the ravens when they cry to him, and he 'will do right.'

P. S.—We are informed by a private letter from Clark's Creek, Catawba county, that the same storm visited that section. It swept away every thing in its track—Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Orchards—stripping the forests, shattering window glass, penetrating the roofs of houses, and leaving utter destruction in its train. We hear of its ravages as far down as Cheraw, S. C.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Amalgamation.

The town of Madison, in Lake county, has been thrown into great excitement by the elopment of a white woman and a full-blooded negro, which occurrence took, place on Sunday night last. The lady is about thirty years old, of more than ordinary intelligence, and of very fair appearance. Her husband is one of the wealthiest farmers in Lake county. We suppress his name, as the affair has nearly driven him mad.

An Abolitionist of the Gerrit Smith school, the farmer took the African into his family on perfect equality. On Sunday night she arose from bed, leaving her husband asleep, and fled with the African. They did not leave the town, only going some five miles from the woman's late home. There they sought shelter at the house of friends of hers, and there they were at last accounts.—The woman left her young child with its father.

The woman assumes a bold face, and says she has a perfect right to run away with a negro if she wants to, no matter if he be as black as the ace of spades.

An Abolition sentiment and an Abolition literature has prevailed in the farmer's house for years. This elopement is the legitimate result.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, 26th June.*

☞ The height of politeness is said to be holding an umbrella over a duck in a shower of rain.

Survey of the Battle Field.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has not yet pronounced for Douglas or Breckinridge, but has an evident leaning to the latter, takes this view of the Presidential battle field:

For the present, we will consider merely the comparative chances of the two sets of Democratic candidates to be elected; or, if the reader pleases, their comparative strength, whether in the Electoral Colleges, or in the House of Representatives, if the Electoral Colleges shall fail of effecting a choice. In doing this, it will be sufficient to designate those States which are sure, or nearly sure, for Breckenridge and Lane, and those which are ditto for Douglas or Johnson. To begin with Breckinridge and Lane, we designate as follows:

States.	Electoral votes
Virginia,	15
North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	8
Georgia,	10
Florida,	3
Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	7
Tennessee, *	12
Kentucky,	12
Arkansas,	4
Texas,	4
California,	4
Oregon,	3
Total,	101

* There may be some doubt about Tennessee, it being Bell's home.

In several other States, such as Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey and others, Breckinridge has a fair chance, but they cannot be considered certain for him.

STATES SURE FOR DOUGLAS.—We look around in vain for a single one. Illinois *ought* to be considered such, were it not that the Republican candidate for President is also an Illinoian, and consequently State pride will appear as much against Douglas in that State as for him. At the last general election Illinois (1858.) the Republican majority over the Douglas candidate, in the State at large, was 3,821. At the same time there were 5,071 votes given for an anti Douglas Democratic candidate, but these safely be counted for Douglas now. Still, it is quite possible that Illinois may give its electoral vote for him next November, and the same may be said of Iowa and several other States. But there is not one State in the whole Union that can be pronounced certain for him, in the same sense that a large number of States are certain for Breckinridge.

OBITUARY.

Died on Hominy Creek, N. C. in ... County, June 19th, 1860, Mr. JAMES RUTHERFORD, aged 60 years and 1 month.

Mr. Rutherford was a man of honesty and uprightness in all his transactions, and was much beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances. Although he never attached himself to any branch of the Church, yet his doors were ever open for the reception of the ministers of Christ, and his house was for many years a place of public worship. Previous to his affliction he seemed to have a presentiment of his dissolution, and gave satisfactory evidence that he was prepared for death.—He was stricken with paralsys, and for several days before his death was unable to administer any words of comfort to his distressed family, but seemed to bear his affliction very patiently. He leaves a widow and eight surviving children to mourn his loss, but they "mourn not as those who have no hope."—May the Lord in his wisdom, enable them to bear with christian fortitude, this dispensation of His providence. And may they also be ready when the "Son of man cometh."

A Friend.

☞ Franklin and Rutherfordton papers please copy.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

THE Session commences on the first Thursday in September, 1860, and continues without interruption, until the last Thursday in May, 1861.

The mode of instruction is by Lectures and Text-books accompanied by daily and stated examinations. In each School, there are three regular Lectures a week, besides many others suited to the several subjects into which the school is divided.

To those desired further information Catalogues will be sent, on application to the President.

R. H. DABNEY, A. M.,
President.

Waynesville, N. C. July 11, 1860.—1y.

Black Mountain Inn.

THIS HOUSE situated at the foot of the "BLACK," is now open for the reception of visitors.

The house has undergone thorough repair.

VISITORS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH CONVEYANCES TO THIS place at GEO. C. ALEXANDER'S, 12 miles east of ASHEVILLE on the Stage Road.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with *pure* N. C. liquors.

There are fine **Mineral Springs** near. The subscriber promises his guests good country fare, and every attention in his power.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

Standard & Register, Raleigh, Advocate, Asheville and South Carolinian, Columbia S. C., copy five times and send bills to "Asheville News Office." June 20, '60.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears with the firm of Smith & Chapman, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle at once, I shall be compelled to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. The business of the firm must be closed.

W. L. TATE.
Attorney for Smith & Chapman.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large and complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books always on hand at the New Store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

BASCOM COLLEGE,

Leicester, Buncombe Co., N. C.

THE First Session of this, the most desirable Institution in Wester Carolina, will open March the 19th, 1860.

REV. W. F. PARKER, President.

Tuition in the English course will vary, per session of five months, from $4 to 11 50
Latin, 7 00
Civil Law, Preparatory, 7 00
" " " 12 00

Board in the best of families, with furnished rooms, lights, fuel washing, per week, 1 25

Orthoepy, use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge.

Lectures on English an Latin Grammar, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Etiquette, Ethology, without charge.

ALL CAN BT LEARN.

The sons and daughter of all Ministers, and young men preparing to preach, allowed a deduction of one third.

☞ Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an eduction, may come a full session, and get indulgene until they can make the money to pay their bord and tuition; provided, however, they bring proper recommendation.

The latest and best Boks in the Union are used, and kept on sale in Leicester.

A practical business eduation can be obtained here sooner and cheaper han at any other Institution in the State. Here are the greatest inducements and facilities in the Old North State. *By none shall Bascom be excelled.*

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a Bible.

All communications must be addressed to Secretary or President.

J. F. PALMER, Ch'n B. T.
J. M. GUDGER, Sec.
Leicester, Feb. 23, 1860.

SPRING, 1860.

B. B. HOPKINS. ROBT. HULL. THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,

258 BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which we are now opening. Being determined to offer every advantage to our friends and customers, and desirous to extend the trade of our house and city, we invite buyers who have never looked through our market to call and see us.—To cash and prompt dealers, we shall offer superior inducements in prices, as well as in the variety and extent of our stock. ORDERS sent to us shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

Baltimore, February 16, 1860.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carying on the mercantile business in the town of Asheville. They will occupy the store of James W. Patton, recently occupied by Summey, Spears & Co., opposite the

EAGLE HOTEL.

They invite their friends and the public generally to call on them.

JAMES A. PATTON,
J. B. ALEXANEER.
B. J. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 16 1860. tf

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞ Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at al hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Greenville S. C., Feb. 24. 1859. 1y

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

BE IT KNOWN.

TO all whome it may concern that a full supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.—May always be found at the New Drug Store of E. J. ASTON, & CO.

No. 3 South Main St.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

IF you want Drugs and Medicine's, which are warranted Fine, Fresh, Genuine and reliable, get your supplies of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

Grease for the People.

100 Galons Train Oil, Expected daily by E. J. ASTON, & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

E. TENN. & VA. RAILROAD.

GREAT SOUTHERN

United States Mail Route.

CONNECTING ON THE EAST WITH RAIL Roads running to

RICHMOND,
WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
and NEW YORK.

On the West and South with Railroads running to

NASHVILL, E
MEMPHIS,
GRAND JUNCTION,
ST. LOUIS,
and NEW ORLEANS.

On and after the 29th day of January, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Bristol at 4 22 A. M.
Arrive at Bristol 4 35 P. M.
Leave Knoxville at 9 20 A. M.
Arrive at Knoxville at 11 45 A. M.

Close connection with all the Eastern, Southern, and Western cities.

Time from Knoxville to Washington 29 hours.
" do Baltimore 31 do.
" do Philadelphia 33 do.
" do New York 40 do.

THROUGH TICKETS

Sold at Knoxville to Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; at Bristol to Nashville, Memphis, etc. Baggage checked through.

☞ This arrangement gives an entire daylight line both ways over our road.

M. S. TEMPLE,
Superintendent.

February 2, 1860. 5w

MATTRASSES!

THE subscriber is now having Moss, Cotton and Shuck MATTRASSES manufactured to order, in the best style, at the Furniture Ware Rooms of A. B. Chunn & Co., on College Avenue. All orders promptly filled.

E. M. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

Feb. 2, 1860. 5w

1860.

Now is the Time to Subscribe

FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

Best Talent of the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE.

Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South,*"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

CHOICE READING MATTER,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and ART.

☞ Subscribers with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

February 9, 1860.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

HAVE removed their large stock of goods to their new and commodious Store House, on the south east corner of the Public Square, opposite the Bank, at which place they will be pleased to see their old friends and patrons.

Asheville, Feb. 9, 1860.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

BEING desirous of adding to our already large stock of Goods, in the course of a few weeks, we would thank those of our friends who are in arrears to aid us by paying their accounts for the last year. If they can't pay all, a part will do us good.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1860.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE now occupy the old stand of SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO., opposite the EAGLE HOTEL. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
&C., &C., &C.,

embracing everything usually kept in a retail store. They expect to sell on the most liberal terms and hope by politeness and attention to their customers to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. They invite every one to give

THEM A CALL.

All accounts made with them will be due the 1st of Jan. each year and at that time they will expect them to be closed.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

Asheville, Feb. 16, 1860. tf

CLOVER SEED for sale by PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

PAINTS, &C., &C.

500	lbs.	Putty.
300	"	Copperas.
200	"	Epsom Salts.
400	"	Spanish Brown.
200	"	Lampblack.
100	"	Castile Soap.
100	"	Borax.
100	"	Paris Green.
100	"	Chrome Yellow.

Expected daily by E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

SALEM ALMANACS.

FOR sale by E. J. ASTON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods. His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.

Thread of all kinds.

Brown and Bleached Shirting.

Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you. I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked at the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now complete. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,

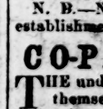
Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

E. S. WALTON of N. C.

WITH

GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign

AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,

BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, | JOHN H. COLE,
WM. E. COCKE, JR., | HENRY F. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, } Executive Committee.
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 11th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $1,737,619, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

A meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"*Received payment.*
E. J. ASTON."

January 12, 1860 tf.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
MORE SPEEDILY
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MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, &c., &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches, at the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

carts, &c. I still occupy

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be called for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kind taken in parment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at
GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
It is Warranted to Cure
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If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Liver Disease,
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Liver Disease,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
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Giddiness,
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Depressed Spirits,
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Loss of Appetite,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
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Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
It is Especially Adapted to
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It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaint;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life: for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 50
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞ Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge. ☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞ Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third. ☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859 5m

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft*.
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade*.

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.
GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

ALL THE PUREST AND BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.